




Behind These Lights
is the Emergency Protection of
EXIDE BATTERIES



Let This Fact STRIKE HOME

Lighting failures do happen! They happen despite every effort and precaution taken by power and light companies to prevent service interruptions.

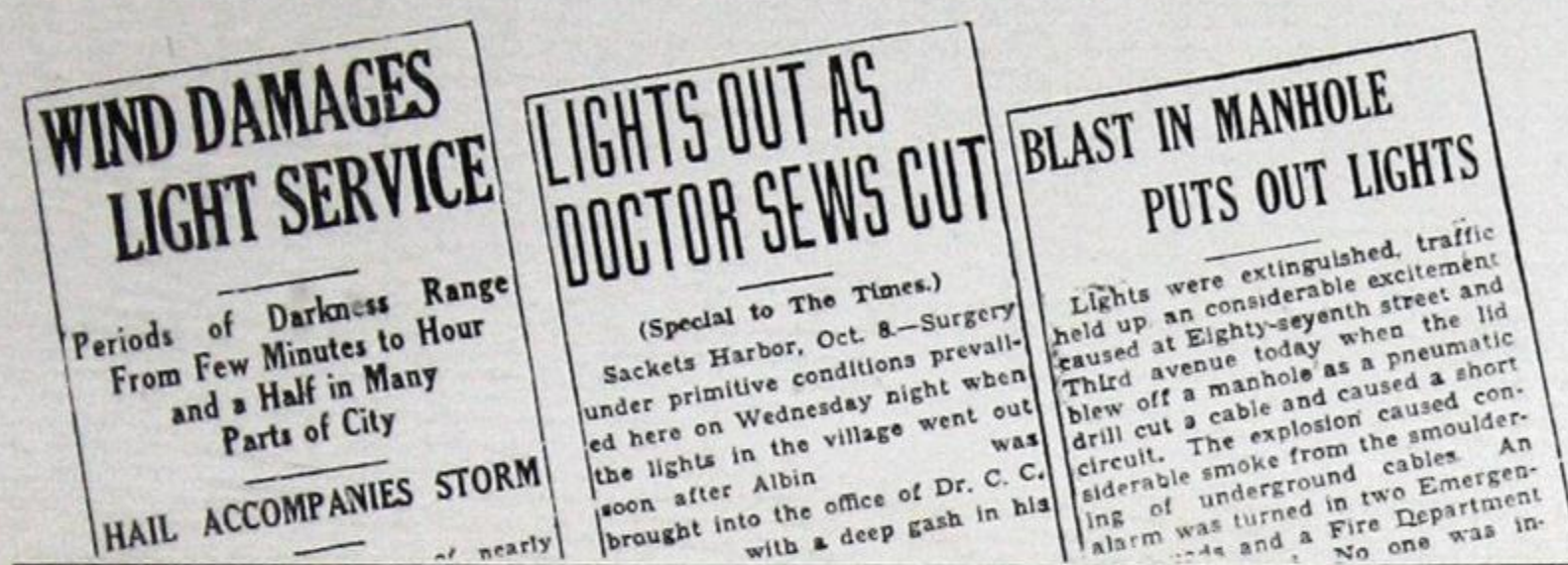
Night and day, highly efficient maintenance crews are on the job throughout the country repairing power lines damaged by events which they are absolutely helpless to foresee or prevent. For example: in New York City a broken water main shorts underground cables and buildings in nine city blocks are suddenly plunged into darkness; a Wisconsin storm snaps high tension wires and six towns are in complete darkness; while in Georgia a street accident snaps a power pole and every building in a wide area is blackened.

No city, town or building is immune from unavoidable yet costly electric power failures. These failures may last one minute or many hours. They may never happen in any given building, still, they can occur within the next minute. *One failure* in any building in which groups of people gather *can be one too many!*

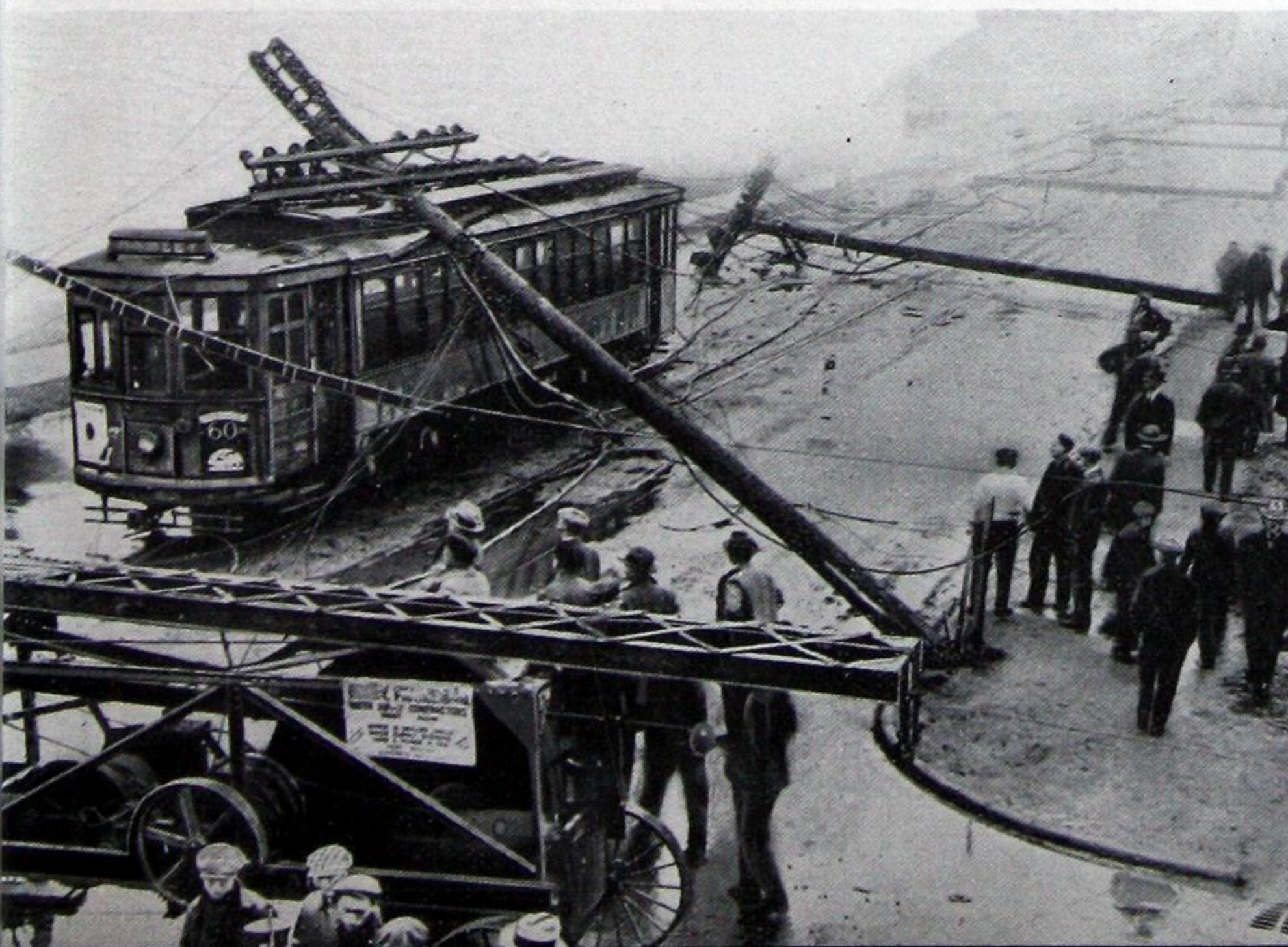
Cover Illustration

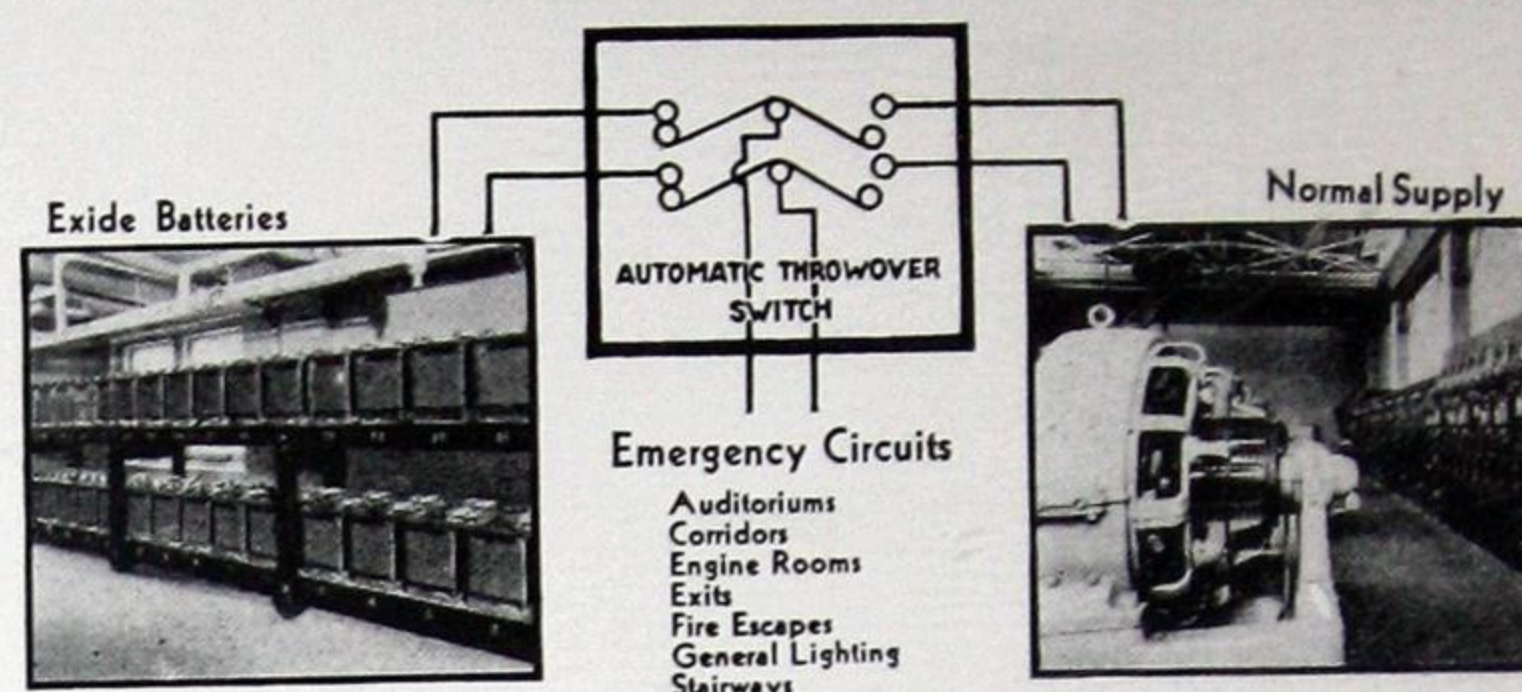
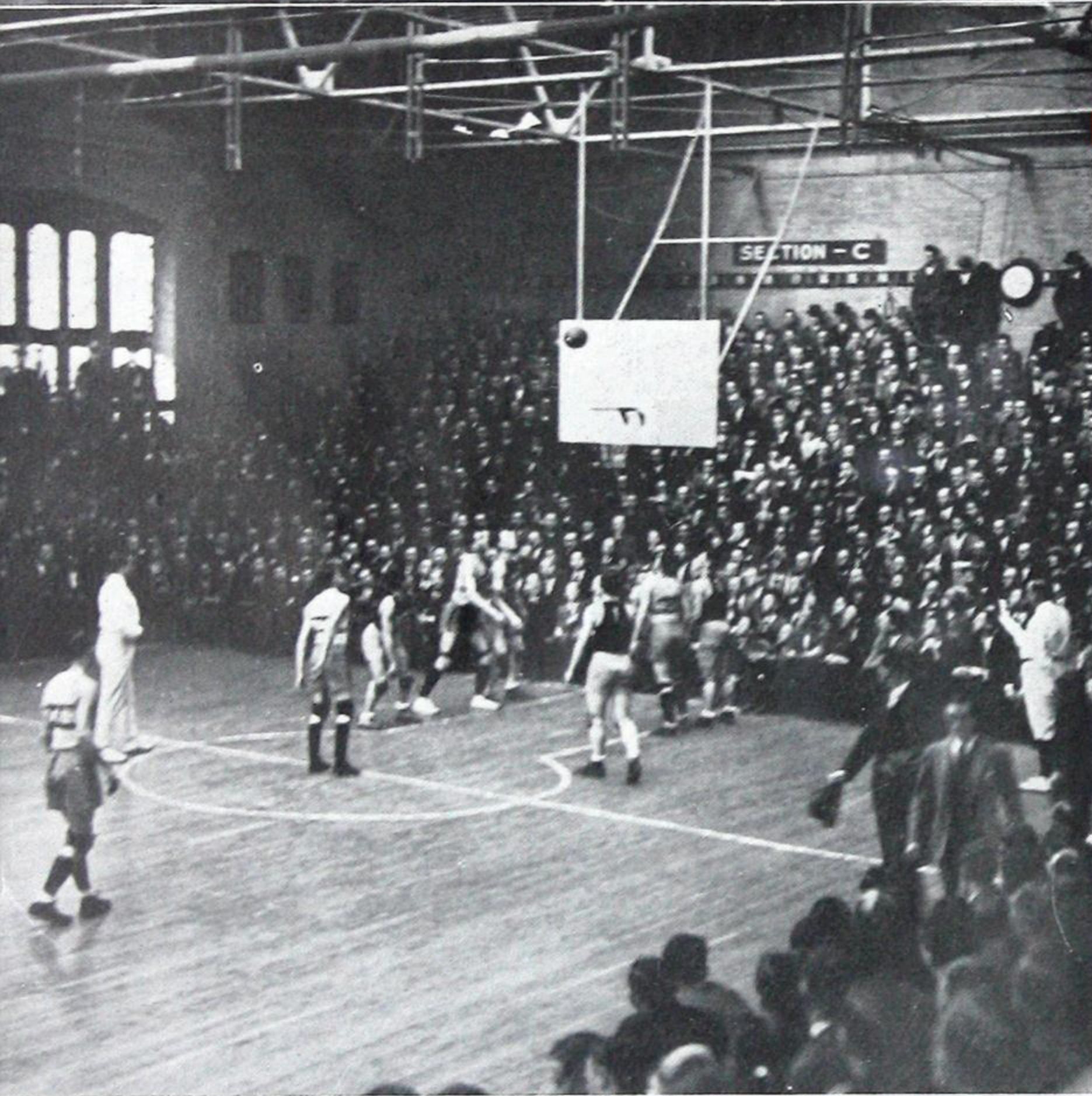
¶ *Behind the lights of New York are 23,000 tons of Exide Standby Batteries. They are one of the precautions taken to assure uninterrupted power and light service in that city. These batteries have a capacity of approximately 1,364,000 amperes at 220 volts at the 10 minute rate. They could carry 30% of the lighting load of over 2,100,000 average American homes. ¶ Power failures seldom occur in New York City, except by accidents over which the public utility has absolutely no control—such as, a short circuit or blown fuse within the building affected. ¶ Incidentally, many cities, besides New York have protected their D-C business districts against light and power interruptions.*

¶ *Naturally, many architects and engineers with offices in the battery protected districts of large cities have never experienced the dangers and inconveniences of power failures; and, therefore, do not fully realize the need and desirability of emergency lighting protection in many types of public and semi-public buildings.*



Storms—electrical, wind, snow, sleet—street accidents, fires, floods, blown fuses and short circuits CAUSE LIGHTING FAILURES





EXIDE KEEPALITE

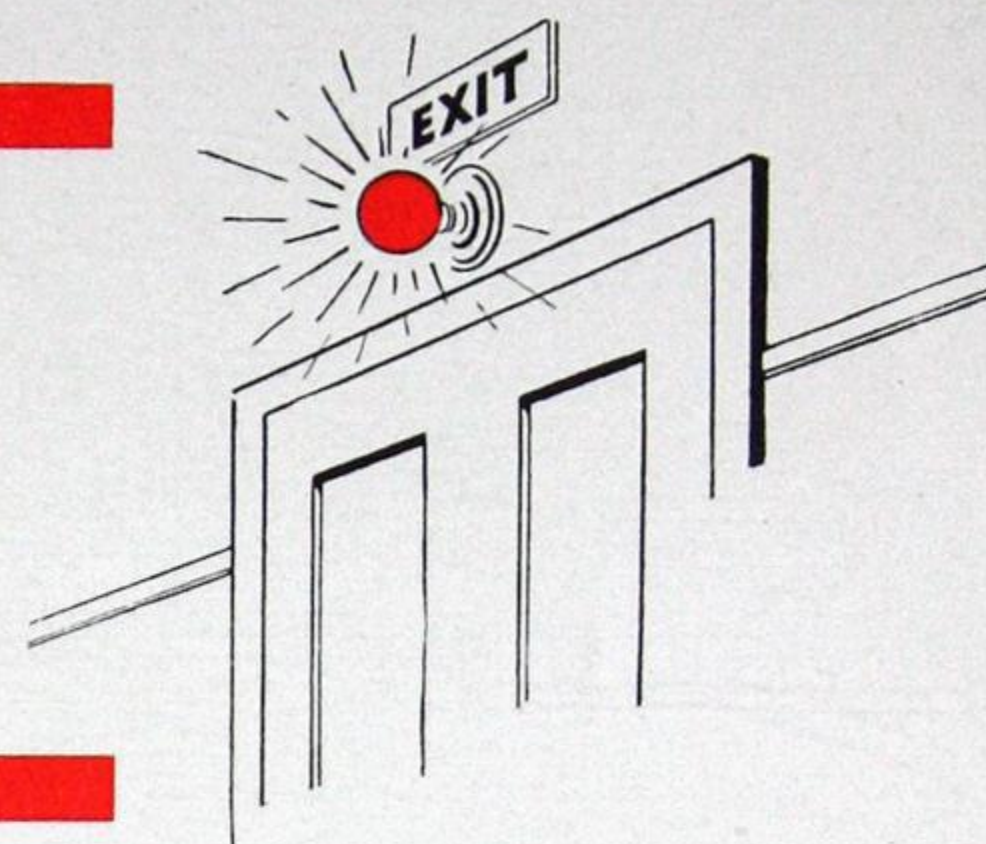
is completely automatic
and absolutely dependable
emergency protection

IN a split-second after an interruption to the normal power lines feeding any building protected by an Exide-Keepalite Emergency Lighting Battery System, light is restored to the protected lighting circuits of the building. This occurs automatically—not a hand touches a switch.

What happens is simple to explain. Let us assume that it is a hospital which is equipped with Exide-Keepalite. The lights in operating rooms, delivery rooms and accident dispensaries make up the emergency lighting circuit. This circuit is connected to the normal outside source of power through one side of an automatic, gravity accelerated switch (which is a part of the Exide-Keepalite Control Unit); connected to the other side of this switch is an Exide Emergency Lighting Battery. When the normal supply of power is interrupted the switch instantaneously "cuts in" the battery—thus keeping the emergency circuits supplied with current.

When electric service is restored the emergency lighting circuits are automatically transferred from the battery back to normal power supply and the battery is automatically charged at a high rate by a mercury bulb full wave charger until it is fully recharged. In addition, the new Exide-Keepalite Emergency Lighting Battery System, through the use of a *copper oxide trickle charger*, provides an automatic and low cost means of maintaining the battery in a fully charged condition at all times.

Protecting Exit Lights IS NOT ENOUGH



WHILE the protection of Exit lights is important, it does not constitute adequate emergency lighting in any building. In the interests of public safety the application of emergency lighting should be extended to every part of a building where danger might occur.

Hospitals—In hospitals Exide-Keepalite fills a very definite need. Frequently, the same storm, fire or accident which puts out the lights may cause many injuries requiring the immediate use of the operating room or accident dispensary. Lights in these rooms must be protected. Today, many hospitals go much farther. Not only do they provide emergency lighting protection in these two vital rooms, but also in delivery rooms, dressing rooms, etherizing rooms, connecting corridors, stairways, exits and engine rooms.

Educational Buildings — School assembly halls, gymnasiums or auditoriums which are used at night need Exide-Keepalite protection as well as all stairways, corridors and doorways leading to them. In such places sudden darkness can easily turn an orderly, well behaved crowd into an uneasy and unreasonable mob, often resulting in much damage and possibly injuries.

Theatres, Recreational Buildings—Should lights fail in theatres—large or small—dance halls, or community centers, an Exide-Keepalite Emergency Lighting System will prevent panic, personal injuries, property damage and the loss of

patronage or the necessity of refunds. Exide-Keepalite will furnish adequate illumination during emergencies with floodlights to prevent danger in outdoor pools used at night or in the indoor pools of Y. M. C. A.'s, hotels, clubs or athletic centers. Stairways, exits, lobbies and the cashier's box should be protected.

Industrial Plants — Many industries conduct dangerous or delicate processes, the control of which might be lost if lights fail. The valve control rooms of oil-cracking or chemical plant is illustrative. It is especially important to have continuous lighting in every power plant or boiler house. Another vital place is the payroll or treasurer's offices.

Engine Room of Any Building—Exide-Keepalite should be installed in every building having a boiler, engine or transformer room. It is in such places that lighting troubles are apt to originate. Lighting is necessary to find the trouble quickly and make repairs; thus saving losses through idle men and machines.

Stores and Markets — In department stores, large market places and other types of retail outlets, Exide-Keepalite emergency lighting protection will guard against theft and prevent damage or injury. Aisles, jewelry department, open counter displays, exits, stairways and cashiers cages should be protected.

Exide-Keepalite will: (1) enable the store to continue business; (2) prevent injuries and damage; (3) prevent petty theft and shop-lifting; (4) protect cash registers; (5) eliminate the fire hazard of substitute lighting, especially candles; and, (6) prevent loss of good-will.

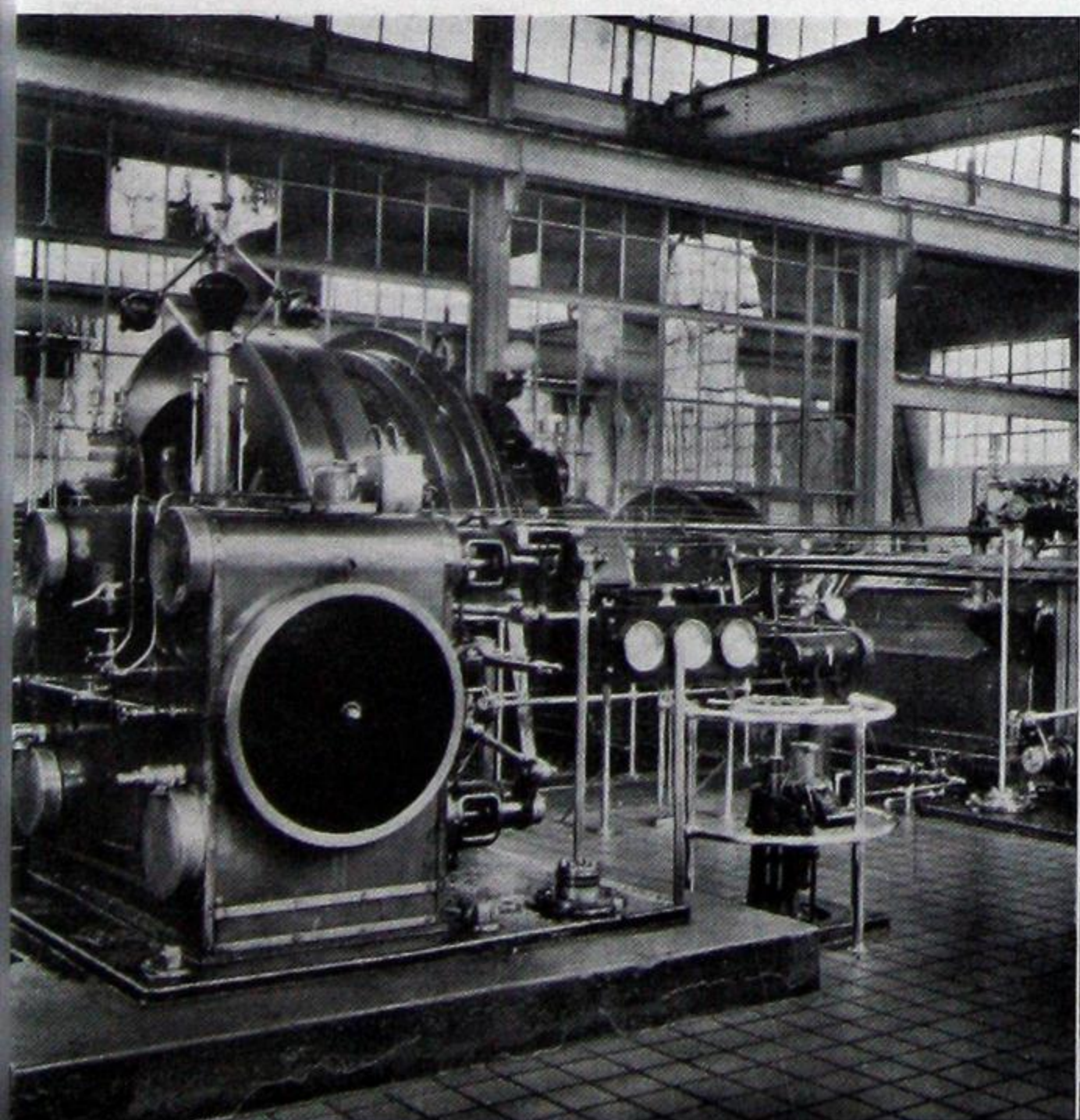
Museums and Large Houses—In public museums and the museums of large estates, lighting protection should be extended to rooms housing valuable collections to forestall theft.

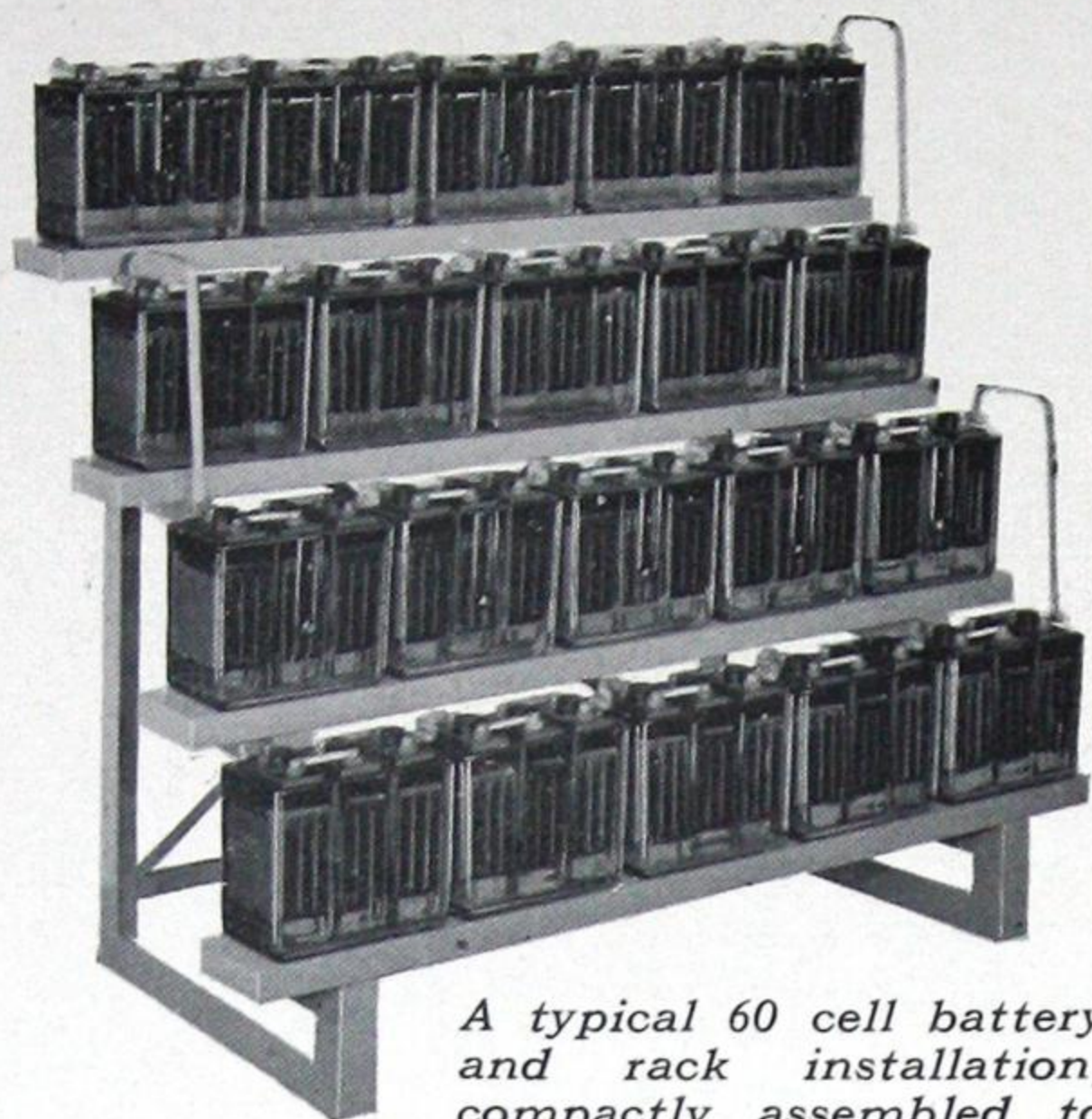
Apartments, Clubs and Hotels—In this type of building emergency lighting should include not only the engine or transformer rooms, but also dining rooms, ball-rooms, auditoriums, hallways, stairways, lobbies, swimming pools and exits.

Prisons, Jails, Police Stations—Serious consequences can result from a power and lighting failure in these types of buildings. In prisons and jails the warden's and turn-key's offices, mess halls, auditoriums, engine rooms and corridors should be protected.

Institutions and Asylums—Wherever groups of very young, aged or mentally infirm people are cared for, there is need of Keepalite emergency lighting protection. Play rooms, sick rooms, dining rooms, corridors and exits are the vital spots that should be protected.

Wherever people gather especially after dark, for either work, education, medical attention, recreation, business or living there is a definite need for emergency lighting protection. Exide-Keepalite should be installed wherever sudden lighting failure might result in: (1) panic or injury; (2) property damage; (3) fire hazard; (4) theft; (5) interruption of the control of industrial process; (6) interruption of business and, (7) loss of good-will.





A typical 60 cell battery and rack installation, compactly assembled to occupy a very small space.

Today's Exide-Keepalite Emergency Lighting Battery System is *New* in its design. It is as *different* from the early forms of emergency lighting equipment as the light from a modern incandescent lamp is from candle light. The New Exide-Keepalite represents a product perfected by the experience gained in making more than 1500 installations. That it is *better* is proven by its high efficiency, absolutely dependable operation and low costs. It is 100% automatic . . . 100% instantaneous . . . 100% dependable.

INCREASED EFFICIENCY AT LOWER COST

The new and improved fully automatic features of the Exide-Keepalite Emergency Lighting Battery System have accomplished three important things: (1) they have greatly increased efficiency and dependability; (2) they have cut operating and maintenance costs 82%; and, (3) they have doubled the average useful service of the battery.

COMPLETELY AUTOMATIC

The new Exide-Keepalite Emergency Lighting Control Unit not only automatically and instantaneously switches the emergency load from the interrupted normal power to the absolutely dependable Exide Battery; but—when service is restored, it automatically

transfers the emergency circuits back to the normal supply. *Furthermore, it automatically takes care of all battery charging.*

This completely automatic control is of great importance. Experience proves that a large percentage of all types of emergency lighting systems become inoperative due to neglect or lack of intelligent supervision. This new Exide-Keepalite System has taken the maintenance problem out of the hands of an attendant. The only attention now required by an Exide-Keepalite System is the replacement of water, which has evaporated in the cells, not more than two or three times a year.



This dry pile copper-oxide rectifier keeps the battery ready at all times, for emergency discharge at an extremely low cost.

ELIMINATES GUESS WORK

The fully automatic Exide-Keepalite Control Unit eliminates all guess-work as to the working condition of emergency lighting equipment. The charger bulb does not have to be watched to see if it is working. The recharging switch does not have to be turned "on" or "off" so as to prevent either under or over charging. The battery will not be in a rundown condition because of failure of a bulb type maintenance charger. All of these things are controlled automatically.

Automatic control eliminates the damaging consequences of errors in human judgment; it makes possible the consumption of only a minimum amount of maintenance current and, because it prevents "under" and "over" charging, the serviceable life of the battery is increased 100%. Translated into dollars and cents, these things result in very substantial savings (see diagrams). Moreover, fully automatic charging assures a higher degree of efficiency than could ever be reasonably expected from lower priced equipment not having this desirable fully automatic charging feature.

82% Saving in Operating Costs

The operating costs of the new Exide Keepalite Systems, figured at 7 cents per K.W.H., is only about 18% of the costs of the ordinary bulb type charging equipment. Thus a saving of about 82% is effected.

COST PER YEAR IN DOLLARS



NEW EXIDE KEEPALITE

82% Saving in Operating Costs
50% Increase of Battery Life
Completely Automatic
Absolute Dependability
Use of Copper Oxide Rectifier
Use of Mercury Bulb

HOW IT WORKS

Automatic battery maintenance means of a specially designed dry pile copper-oxide rectifier. The full wave rectifier. The battery is charged by the copper-oxide rectifier. The small or trickle charge of the emergency discharge of the battery is automatically placed on the battery. The charge of the mercury bulb is controlled by the rectifier. This charge continues until the voltage is reached. It is then relayed; and the low rate of charge of the copper-oxide rectifier keeps the battery fully charged. By means of the copper-oxide rectifier, the battery is kept at a constant charge for one and one-half hours. The cost of the ordinary bulb type charger is about \$1.67 per month at 7 cents per KWH).

EFFICIENCY

It was formerly the practice to charge the battery for both the high and low rates and to keep it trickle charged. This was accomplished by using a resistor in the circuit to reduce the rate of charge. This method was very inefficient and resulted in frequent replacement of the charger bulb.

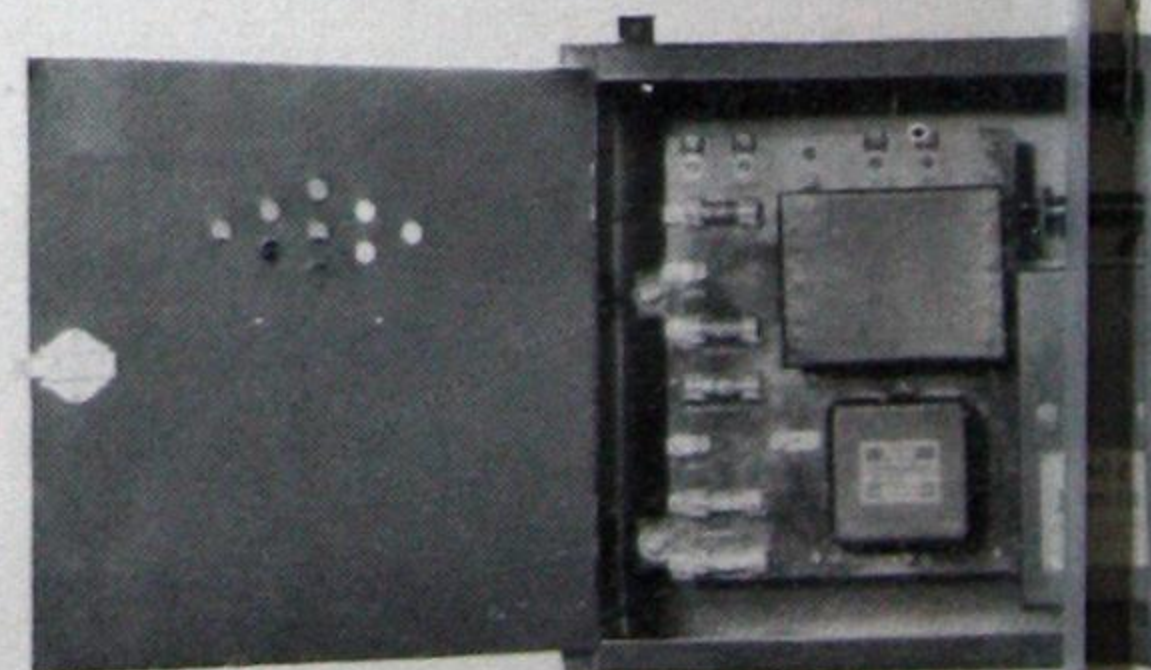
The dry pile copper-oxide rectifier furnishes low rates of charge for the battery trickle charged by the old method. Laboratory tests have shown no end of the usefulness of the rectifier as contrasted with the old type bulb trickle charger.

In the Exide fully automatic system, the bulb (improved type) charges the battery at a rate of charge after a period of unusual length—from 10 to 15 hours.

AUTOMATIC CHARGING

The Exide Automatic Charging Unit is a magnetic device which transfers the emergency circuits instantaneously to the battery.

A typical fully automatic Exide-Keepalite system under 30 amperes. All equipment except the battery is under 30 amperes.



of the EXIDE-KEEPPALITE SYSTEMS

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Operation
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Rectifier
Full Wave Rectifier

WORKS

Once is accomplished by a patented Exide Relay, a mercury bulb and a mercury bulb. The Exide Relay is at all times kept charged by a rectifier which furnishes a continuous charge. After every emergency, the Exide Relay returns the battery on the high rate charge (improved type) full wave until a pre-determined time, after which it automatically cuts off by a charge furnished by the battery charger.

The Exide-Keepalite Control Unit, the cost of which is \$9.34 for the equipment (current figured

IE CHARGERS

to use a bulb type of charge of the battery

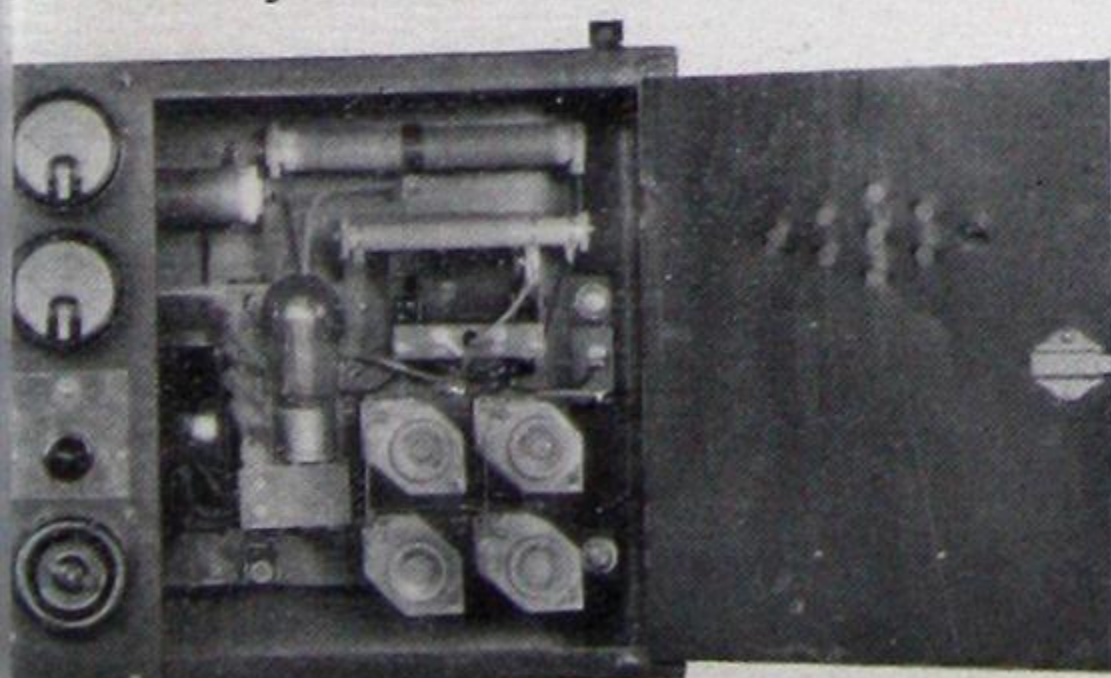
The latter was accomplished by the charging circuit to the battery. This method of charging in high power bulbs, and larger bulbs was necessary. The rectifier—designed for high current—keeps the battery at 100% of the cost of the old battery for a period of eight years or more of the dry pile copper oxide six months average life charger.

The Exide-Keepalite Control Unit is used only for the high voltage, the life of the bulb 10 years.

TRANSFER SWITCH

The Transfer Switch is an electro-mechanical device which automatically transfers the emergency lighting from the normal source of power to the battery in the event of a failure in the normal supply of current. It is held in the A.C. position by means of an A.C. solenoid and is therefore entirely independent of battery current or voltage for any function. It is designed to be safe at any line voltage from 0 to the maximum, with the switch in any position it may assume.

The Exide-Keepalite charger and control unit for emergency loads and the battery is assembled in this cabinet.



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OTHER FEATURES

Provision has been made for the manual operation of the emergency circuits (except models 605 and 906). An ammeter is provided for indicating the maintenance charger output, and a push button controlled voltmeter for indicating battery voltage.

Fuses protect the battery, chargers, voltmeter and signal circuits. All terminals are plainly labeled.

Provision is made for the connection of signals to indicate: (1) when the emergency supply is in use; (2) when there is a break of any sort in the emergency supply circuit; (3) when there is a break in the copper-oxide maintenance charger circuit; and, (4) when the high rate charge is in operation. A signal box, which can be located at any desired distance from the Exide-Keepalite Control Unit, is available. This signal box indicates at all times the operating condition of the Exide-Keepalite System.

Adjustment Policy. With the exception of the mercury charger bulb, which carries the manufacturer's warranty, the Exide-Keepalite Control Unit is guaranteed against defects in workmanship and material for a period of one year from the date of shipment.

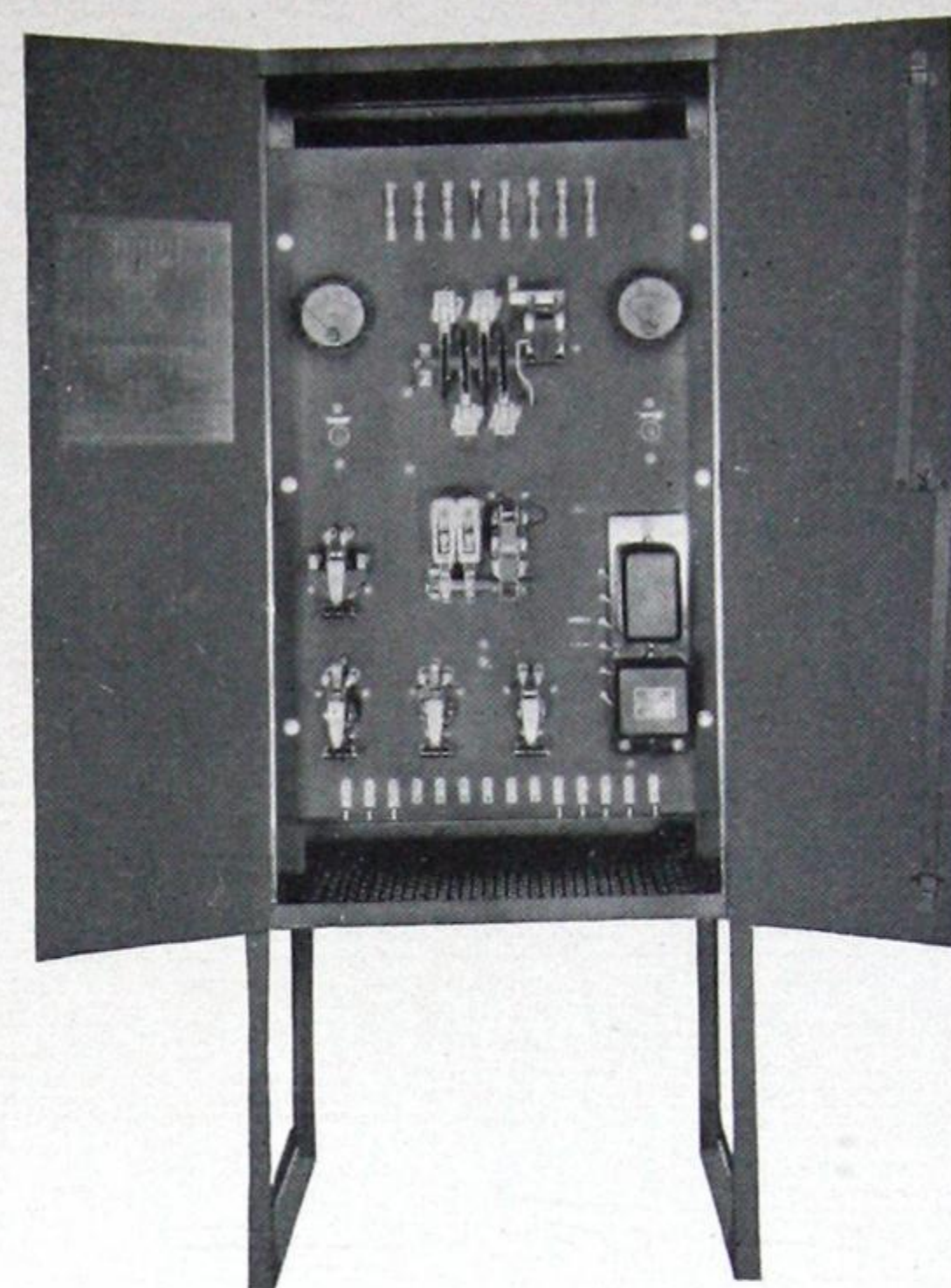


This patented Exide T.V.R. relay assembly automatically puts the battery on high charge after emergency use, and automatically cuts it off when the battery is charged.

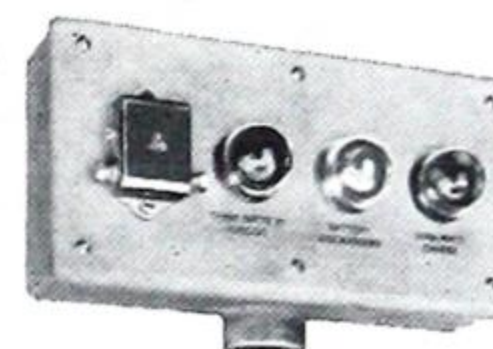
Before specifying emergency lighting equipment, compare the efficiency of the New Exide Emergency Lighting Battery System; compare its absolutely dependable, automatic and instantaneous features with any other form of emergency lighting; and compare the costs of current, bulb renewals and maintenance with other Systems. These comparisons are important. They will show you why electric light and power, telephone and railroad engineers are agreed that storage batteries are the most satisfactory form of emergency power protection.

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A typical fully automatic Exide-Keepalite charger and control unit for emergency loads over 30 amperes. All equipment except the battery is contained in this cabinet.



Furthermore, compare the costs of an Exide Emergency Lighting Battery System with those of other battery systems. See for yourself, how the difference in operating costs result in savings well above the initial cost of high quality, fully automatic Exide Systems.



This signal box will indicate the exact operating condition of the unit. It can be conveniently located at any desired distance from the Exide-Keepalite control equipment.

After all, the only reason why emergency lighting equipment is ever considered is to protect human life and provide the safety protection which only *continuous lighting* assures. If, two or three years after emergency lighting equipment is installed, a power failure occurs and the system you install does not function, it is a poor bargain at any price. Compromising the factors of high quality, absolute dependability and automatic operation with price is always a mistake—especially when, during the life of the automatic equipment, its operating costs will save far more than the first additional outlay.

More complete descriptive literature is available covering every type and size of Exide-Keepalite Emergency Lighting Battery Systems. This literature will be sent upon request.

50% Increase of Battery Life

The new and improved fully automatic feature of the new Exide Keepalite Systems, together with the use of copper-oxide rectifiers have doubled the average useful service of the battery.

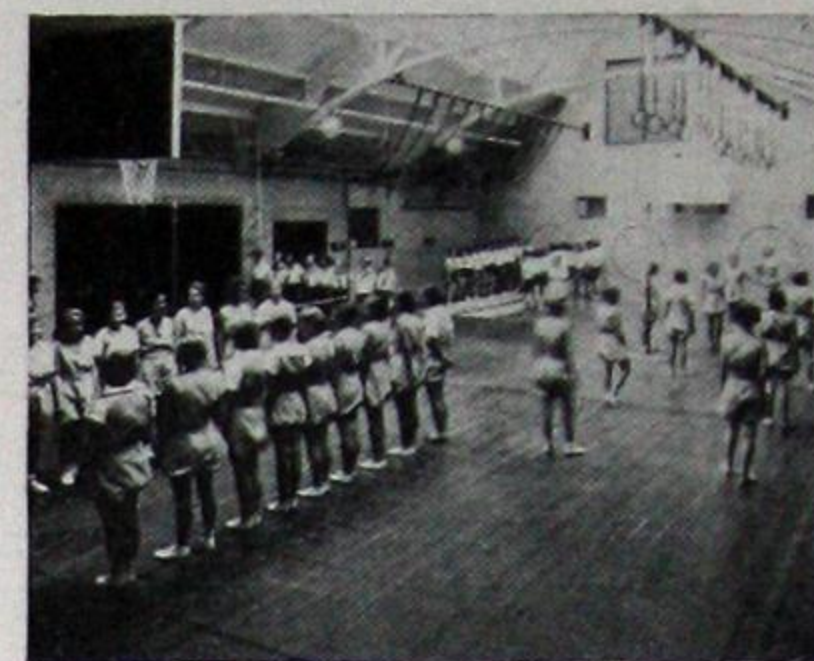
BATTERY LIFE

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A						
B						

LOW COST PROTECTION FOR LIMITED AREAS

The specially designed low cost, low voltage Exide Keepalite System will assure protection for areas of 10,000 square feet, or less.

More than one room can be protected by the new low voltage Exide - Keepalite System.

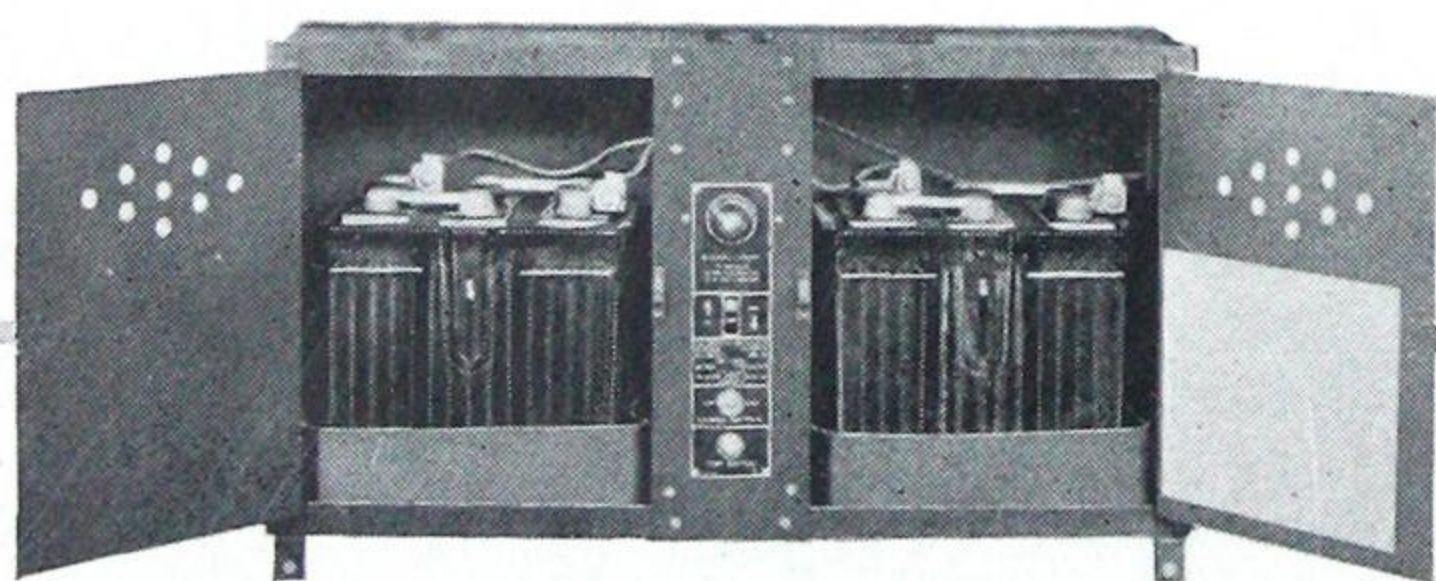


Areas as large as 10,000 square feet can be adequately lighted sufficiently for emergency purposes.

There are thousands of small buildings, (as well as limited areas of larger ones) which need emergency lighting protection. In the past, the naturally higher price of the 115 volt equipment has been the factor which has kept emergency lighting protection out of such buildings; today, however, Exide has designed equipment which will assure absolutely dependable emergency lighting protection within limited areas. The unit costs \$150.00.

HIGHLY FLEXIBLE

This new low voltage Exide-Keepalite System is extremely flexible. It furnishes dependable emergency current which may be concentrated within a limited area to provide light equaling normal lighting; or, it may be used to supply only enough



\$150.00 will buy this Exide-Keepalite Control Unit which includes batteries, chargers, switches, etc.

light for visibility in much larger areas (many exceeding 10,000 square feet) which may be divided into numerous smaller rooms.

WHAT IT IS

The Exide-Keepalite low voltage system is a self-contained emergency lighting system which supplies a separate source of electric current to its own high-efficiency, low voltage lamps. It operates automatically and instantaneously. It consists of an Exide Battery, automatic relay, battery charger, switches and signal—all assembled in a compact attractive case; also, low voltage lamps, fixtures and wide diffusion globes.

HOW IT WORKS

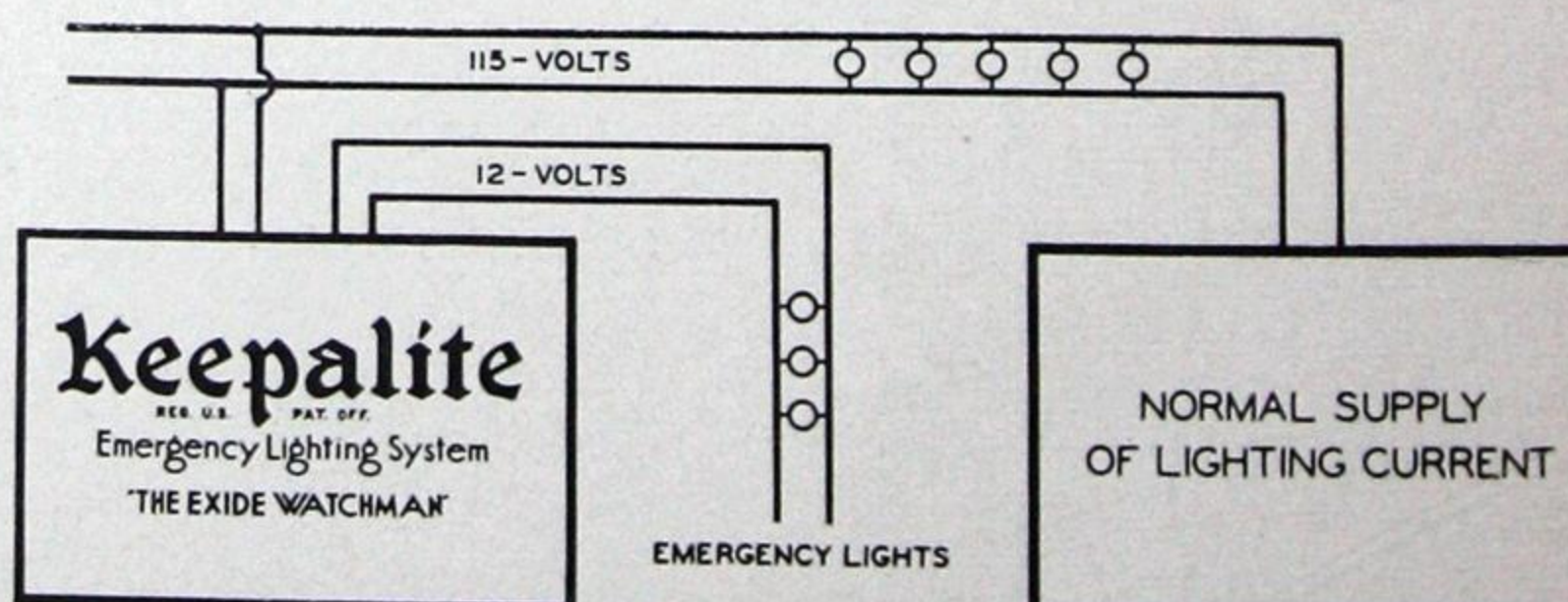
Whenever the normal supply of power in your building is interrupted, this new low voltage Exide Keepalite System *automatically* and *instantaneously* lights the protected areas of the building. It gives split second action—without a hand touching a switch. When normal power is restored the Exide-Keepalite System *automatically* shuts off; and the battery goes back on trickle charge. Provision is made for charging the battery at a higher rate.

HIGH EFFICIENCY LAMPS

The specially developed highly efficient, low voltage lamp used by this system provides *nearly twice as much light as a 110 volt lamp of equal wattage*.

All smaller buildings, or parts of larger buildings, can be protected with this new, low cost equipment. However, in larger buildings where complete lighting protection is required, naturally the larger 110 volt Exide Emergency Lighting Battery system should be installed. The low voltage Exide-Keepalite is not a substitute for the larger systems. It was designed to afford protection for areas limited to 10,000 square feet.

Omission of an adequate system of emergency lighting is never justified on the basis of economy. Today, with Exide automatic equipment as low as \$150, cost is no longer a prohibitive factor in the consideration of emergency lighting protection.



Exide Batteries are Assurance of Dependable Emergency Power



Since 1891 the dependability of Exide Batteries has been proven in many services. For instance, huge Exide Standby Batteries are used to protect the entire lighting load of the downtown business sections of many large cities. Throughout the country thousands of power and light companies use Exide Batteries not only for the operation of switches but emergency lighting as well. In railway signalling where absolute dependability is the first consideration, Exide Batteries predominate. This is also true in telephone, telegraph and marine service. Aboard submarines when submerged, Exide Batteries are used for propulsion, heating, lighting and communication. *Dependability is the foremost characteristic of an Exide Battery.*

The Electric Storage Battery Company, in accordance with its long established policy of providing a storage battery especially designed to meet the requirements of every field in which a battery is used, has provided a complete line of batteries suitable for every size and type of light or power equipment used in buildings.

TYPE OF BATTERY

Of the many kinds of storage batteries manufactured by The Electric Storage Battery Com-

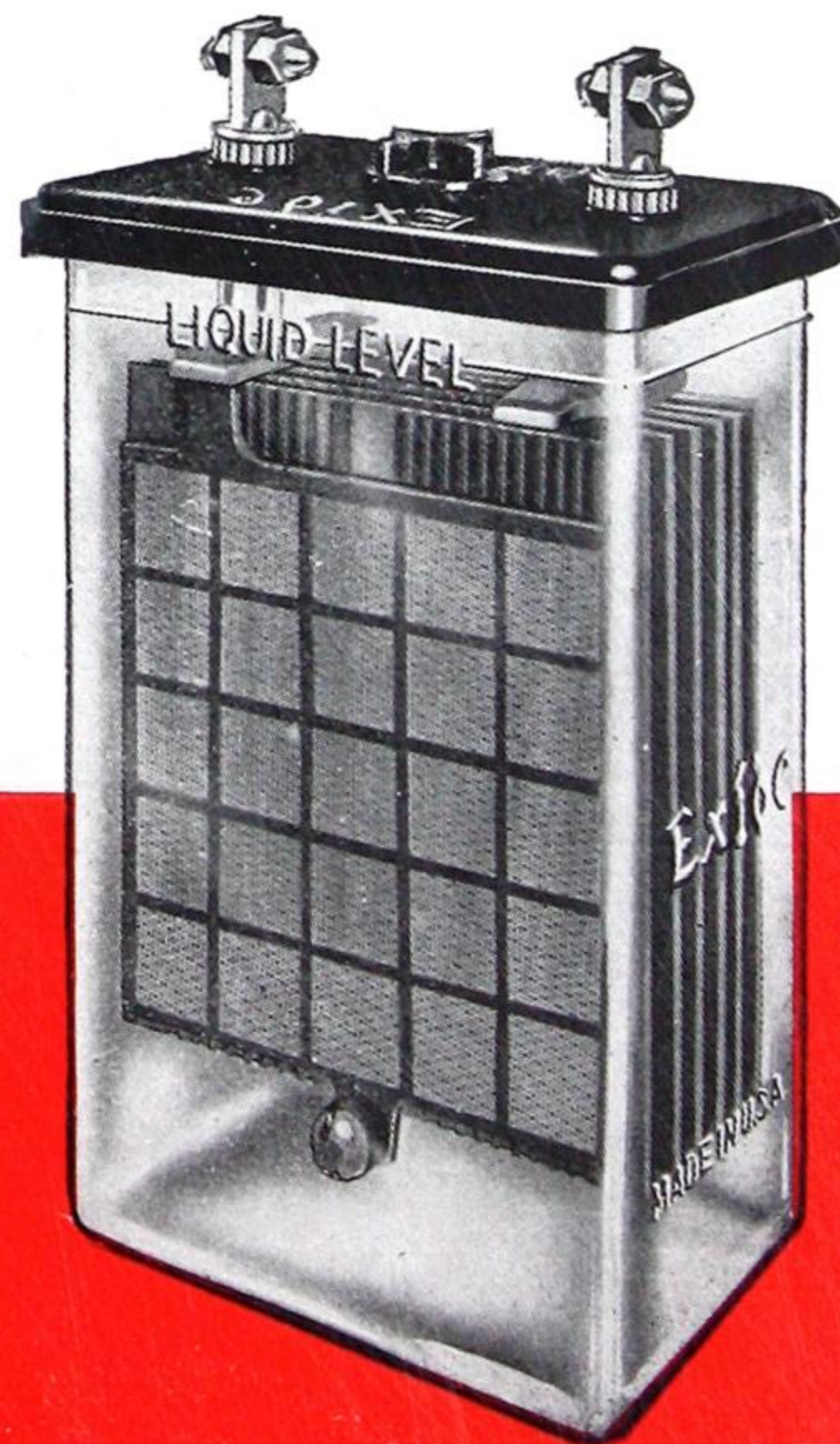
pany, certain types have been designed to meet the conditions of Emergency Light and Power service, where a dependable source of power is essential and good voltage must be obtained at high discharge rates.

IN SEALED GLASS JARS

These types of batteries are of the sealed glass jar assembly with a molded composition cover sealed to the tops of the jars. This construction, together with a vent plug designed to effectually trap all acid spray, makes it unnecessary to provide a separate battery room. The elements are suspended from the cover by means of the terminal posts which are clamped to the covers by greasing seal nuts. A hard rubber pin passing under the element between staggered lugs on the positive and negative plates prevents plate displacement and supports the separators. In order to insure uniformity each cell is subjected to a complete test before shipment. To facilitate handling and provide ease of installation all cells, except the extremely large sizes, are shipped assembled, sealed and charged, ready for immediate use.

THE EXIDE CHLORIDE BATTERY

The Chloride type battery is undoubtedly the most rugged, durable and economical battery ever



A typical cell of the Exide Chloride Battery most commonly used for emergency service.

ENGINEERS AGREE

that a properly maintained storage battery is the most dependable source of emergency power. In fact, it is common practice for utility companies to use batteries for emergency lighting in their own generator and sub-stations, as well as to insure the operation of circuit breakers.

produced for emergency light and power service. The "Manchester" positive plate consists of a grid of cast lead antimony alloy, perforated with circular openings slightly tapered toward the center.

POSITIVE PLATE BUTTONS

Rosettes or buttons of pure lead are pressed into the openings by hydraulic pressure. These buttons are made from strips of specially selected lead corrugated crosswise and rolled into a spiral. The buttons in the plate are formed electro-chemically by the Planté process which produces active material on the button surfaces. The buttons are securely locked in place by the hydraulic pressure and expansive action of the forming process in combination with the "figure eight" shape of the openings.

The long life of this type of plate is due in part to the heavy rigid grid, made of an alloy which resists the electrolytic action in the cell and in part to the reserve lead in the buttons which is gradually converted into active material as needed to replace that which may be dislodged in service.

THE BOX NEGATIVE PLATE

In combination with the Manchester positive the "Box Negative" plate is used. The grid of this plate consists of a series of horizontal and vertical bars, spaced about one inch apart, forming square pockets closed on both sides by perforated sheet lead. These pockets contain the active material in the form of sponge lead, which is thus permanently retained in position.

This construction makes for an unusually long life, heavy duty, reliable and economical battery. The Exide Chloride Accumulator may be obtained in practically any capacity from that of the small laboratory cells to that of the enormous batteries used in Central Stations and telephone installations.

The Chloride Accumulator while higher in first cost is recommended when the maximum durability and economy is desired over long periods of time.

THE EXIDE PASTED PLATE TYPE

The other type of plate offered with the sealed glass jar construction is the Exide pasted or flat plate battery. These plates are of the same design and construction as that employed in the large standby batteries where it is important to provide maximum capacity in a given space with absolute reliability.

CONSTRUCTION

The Exide grid consists of a rectangular alloy frame provided with vertical bars interconnected by horizontal ribs on each side, staggered to provide a recess for active material. The material in the form of a paste is pressed into the recesses and when hard, forms vertical strips between the vertical bars locked into place by the ribs. Both positive and negative grids are of similar design.

The Exide flat type plate is the result of thirty years' experience and development and it represents the maximum of ruggedness and durability in a pasted plate. It is used where the space consideration and low initial cost are dominating factors. A wide range of capacities is available.

ENGINEERING SERVICE

The Electric Storage Battery Company maintains a staff of storage battery engineers in each of its nineteen branches located throughout the country. These engineers will gladly render you free service in laying out the equipment for an emergency light or power installation, or they will gladly assist you on any of your storage battery problems.

EXIDE OPERATING SERVICE

In order that the maximum life and service from Exide Batteries may be obtained, The Electric Storage Battery Company maintains an inspection and operating department in each of nineteen cities.

Exide Keepalite

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, Philadelphia

The World's Largest Manufacturers of Storage Batteries for Every Purpose

Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, Toronto

ATLANTA, 210 Walker Street, S. W.

BOSTON, 100 Ashford Street

CHICAGO, 4613 S. Western Ave. Blvd.

CINCINNATI, 718-19 Temple Bar Bldg.

CLEVELAND, 6400 Herman Ave., N. W.

DENVER, 810 14th Street

DETROIT, 8051 W. Chicago Boulevard

KANSAS CITY, 129 Belmont Boulevard

LOS ANGELES, 341 W. 18th Street

MINNEAPOLIS, 3 North Fifteenth St.

NEW ORLEANS, 428 Balter Building

NEW YORK, 23-31 West 43d Street

PHILADELPHIA, Allegheny Avenue and
19th Street

PITTSBURGH, Union Trust Bldg.

ROCHESTER, 642 Plymouth Ave., South

ST. LOUIS, 1058 South Vandeventer Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6150 Third Street

SEATTLE, 1919 Smith Tower Building

WASHINGTON, 1823-33 L Street, N. W.

These Lights DID NOT FAIL

Wherever an EXIDE KEEPALITE System is installed it is used. In the reports below, normal current failed, yet lights continued.

Hospital—During the last earthquake The Hospital of the Good Samaritan, Los Angeles, Calif., used their Exide Emergency Lighting System when both outside sources of electric current failed.

School — In the Boswell High School, Boswell, Penna., there was an interruption in the normal power supply during the evening school exercises. This outage lasted over an hour, but due to Exide-Keepalite there were no inconveniences and the program continued.

Steel Mill—In a Western Pennsylvania steel mill a power failure occurred on a metal mixer, the operation of which was protected by an Exide emergency power battery. Both the battery and mixer worked satisfactorily thus preventing injury to workers and also saving loss of materials.

Theatre—During a performance at a Syracuse Theatre the normal supply of lighting current was interrupted during a severe storm. The interruption lasted two hours. However, the theatre was able to continue the show because its lighting circuits were protected by an Exide Emergency Lighting System, while all other theatres in the city were forced to close.

Chain Store—On Christmas Eve the town of Sarasota, Florida, was thrown into complete darkness by a power failure. The Manager of a nation-wide chain store which is equipped with an Exide-Keepalite System stated that he was able to continue business—that there was absolutely no confusion in the store and that the people gathered around the front of the store, trying to find out why this store had lights and the rest of the town was in complete darkness.

Armory—A power failure occurred in the Somerset Armory, Somerset, Penna., last Fall when the floor was crowded during a drill. However, the Exide Emergency Lighting System functioned perfectly and drill continued.

Hospital — The St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., reports two curious incidents during which their Exide-Keepalite Emergency Lighting System operated perfectly. On one occasion a mouse got into the hospital's circuit breakers causing a power failure lasting four hours. Meanwhile several deliveries were made by the stork. On another occasion the Exide System provided lights for operations when the regular city lighting power was cut off.

Institution—Last summer during a thunder storm the normal power to the Brunswick Home, Amityville, Long Island, failed. The Exide Emergency Lighting System worked to the satisfaction of everyone for a period of nearly half an hour.

Hospital — Mrs. S. J. Barnes, Superintendent of the United Hospital, Port Chester, New York, writes: "The Exide Emergency Lighting System protecting our operating room has been called on for service three times. In each case the lights in this room continued without interruption."

Hospital—A severe snow storm severed the power lines to a small hospital in Sunbury, Penna. The Exide-Keepalite System protected the operating rooms of this hospital from 6 P. M. until nearly noon the next day. They also operated satisfactorily for 20 minutes during an electrical storm the following summer.

Chain Store — On the opening night of a chain store in St. Albans, Vt., the normal power failed. However, due to their Exide-Keepalite System business was continued without interruption.

Emergency Power and Light Protection is Not New

Thousands of Exide Batteries are used throughout the country for emergency power and lighting protection.

Since 1895 Exide emergency battery power has been used by railroads to safeguard the operations of signals and switches; they are used by telephone and telegraph companies to insure service continuity; and, aboard ships they provide emergency power for radio, lighting and navigating devices.

Power and light companies themselves take precautions to provide emergency lighting protection in their own central and sub-stations. They use thousands of Exides not only for emergency lighting, but also the operation of their large oil switches. Furthermore, in many large cities huge Exide "Standby" batteries are used to protect the D-C business districts against service interruptions.

Since light and power companies take every precaution to prevent lighting failures in their own stations it is logical that Exide-Keepalite emergency lighting protection should be provided in every building where lighting failure might endanger lives; or, result in injuries, theft and property damage.

Since 1927 more than 1500 Exide Emergency Lighting Battery Systems have been installed in public and semi-public buildings of every description, large and small, in every part of the country.

Exide

**EMERGENCY LIGHTING
BATTERY SYSTEMS**

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY, Philadelphia
THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF STORAGE BATTERIES FOR EVERY PURPOSE
Exide Batteries of Canada, Limited, Toronto



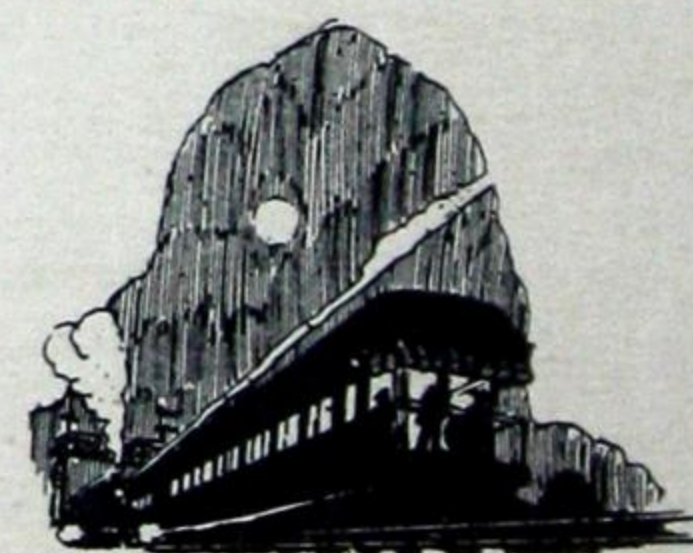
Power Plant



Telephone



Industrial



Car Lighting & Signals